

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Forrest City Colored Cemetery

Other names/site number: Purifoy Cemetery SF0115

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: (no formal address) It is situated along SFC Road 702 atop Crowley's Ridge, south of AR Hwy 70, west of Margaret Drive, east of Union Pacific Railroad tracks

City or town: Forrest City State: AR County: St. Francis

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide x local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 x A B C D

<p>_____ Signature of certifying official/Title: <u> </u> Arkansas Historic Preservation Program <u> </u> State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	<p>_____ Date</p>
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<p>In my opinion, the property <u> x </u> meets <u> </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>_____ Signature of commenting official:</p>	<p>_____ Date</p>
<p>_____ Title :</p>	<p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u> 1 </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u> 1 </u>	<u> </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

 Funerary/ cemetery

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

 Funerary/cemetery

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

Materials:

Principal exterior materials of the property: concrete, marble, granite, limestone

Narrative Description

Summary Paragraph

The Forrest City Colored Cemetery (also known as Purifoy Cemetery) is a roughly one-acre-plus, burial ground. It is situated on a slope and crest of Crowley's Ridge within the city limits of Forrest City along St. Francis County Road 702.

The cemetery is bounded on the east by St. Francis County Road 702/Old Madison Road; on the north by a private home; on the west by the current Union Pacific railroad line, and on the south by private property. It consists of vernacular and professionally carved tablet, upright, slant, cross vault, cottage style and ledger forms. Materials consist of concrete, granite, limestone, and marble. Veteran- and fraternal-issue markers can be found throughout the cemetery. Twenty or more of the are marked with temporary metal funeral home markers. Upright stones display square, rounded, and Gothic shoulders. Several figures buried in it embody significant implications for local and state history.

A proper tally of death dates by decade would not be possible at this time because of the poor condition of the cemetery and number of toppled gravestones that are buried beneath the dirt and leaves.

Narrative Description

The Forrest City Colored Cemetery (Purifoy Cemetery) is in poor condition. Based on a survey of extant gravestones the last burial occurred in the cemetery in 1961. Clearly, for decades through the present day the cemetery has been neglected and unkept. A walking easement for public access to the grounds conceivably existed at one time, but now and probably for many preceding years it is lost to overgrowth, erosion, and inattention. It must be accessed by strenuously climbing uphill through considerable brush or finding a streamlined incline along the ridge. Much of the site's deterioration can be either reversed or mitigated through the

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application of diligent conservation measures, but it would be recommended that surveyors mark and map as many burial sites as can be found before doing an intense clean up so that others are not lost through use of equipment and enthusiasm.¹

Large plots in the cemetery belong to the Williams, Purifoy, and Blount families. The earliest marker belongs to Solomon Purifoy (**D. 1892**), which suggests he and his family initially purchased or orchestrated the acquisition of the ground for the common use of the local black community. This is the source of the alternate name of the cemetery – Purifoy Cemetery. Evern Culler of Forrest City has researched the origins of the cemetery and has found that members of the First Baptist Church in Forrest City were buried there. She also stated that she had been told that members of the Purifoy, Williams and Bond families bought the land for use as a cemetery. All the graves and memorials have fallen into different states of disrepair, many serious because of the outdoor elements, overgrowth and possible vandalism. The unrestrained brush and accumulated leaf, limb and lichens have contributed to great loss and the deterioration of many gravestones. Many markers have been consumed partially, or entirely by the dirt. They are impossible to study and enumerate until intensive maintenance can be conducted. Erosion has created forty or more clear depressions in the soil. The overgrowth and undulating topography of the cemetery could be obscuring more depressions.²

The exact perimeter of the cemetery is undefined. There are remnant wooden posts, iron posts and pipe post holders that may have acted as part of a boundary. A three-foot iron plot enclosure entry gate wrought by the Stewart Iron Works of Cincinnati, Ohio, remains. This is the only apparent factory-produced iron enclosure at this time. The Purifoy plot is surrounded by an enclosure of metal piping atop concrete coping. It appears there are seventeen visible plot enclosures with concrete coping, ten for individuals and seven containing two or more interments. Many of the gravestones have fractured or toppled due to vandalism or the forces of nature.

The gravestones vary in material, a number are marble and granite. Others, especially the more modest vernacular type, are combinations of limestone, cement, and sandstone. In addition to fraternal affiliated gravestones, many display popular 19th and 20th-century forms of iconography. Three are etched with the likeness of the “Gates of Heaven” opening, one reflects a hand pointing upward signifying the ascension of the soul, nine have an embossed Holy Book on their surface, likely a reference to the New Testament. The large monument in the Blount family plot is an elaborate, professionally crafted monument that is topped with a sculpted urn covered by a pall and garland resting on a Bible. The base provides the names of the interred.

¹ "Find a Grave" database, Purifoy Cemetery, <https://www.findagrave.com/cemetery> (Accessed October 4, 2020).

² Sean Clancy, “A Buried Past: Overgrown Cemetery Holds Little Known History of Once Prominent Black Arkansans,” *Arkansas Democrat-Gazette*, (January 25, 2021), <https://www.arkansasonline.com/news/2021/jan/25/a-buried-past/?features-style>.

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The cemetery contains many burials of families who constituted St. Francis County's prominent African-American middle class during the late 19th and early 20th century. The interred include ministers, businessmen, teachers, and others who left their mark upon the community.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

Ethic Heritage/Black

Period of Significance

1892-1961

Significant Dates

Significant Person

Cultural Affiliation

African American

Architect/Builder

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph

Currently no historic records, or narrative documenting the formation or management of the Forrest City Colored Cemetery have been found. Scholarly inquiry focused on the legible gravestones is the primary way to determine the history of the cemetery. The earliest visible burial date is 1892, and as of this writing, the latest burial date is 1961. The Forrest City Colored Cemetery is a significant example of racially separate African-American cemeteries that abounded in Southern states with the rise of Jim Crow, legal racial segregation, and imposed

subordination beginning officially in the 1880s and 1890s. It is the resting place of a variety of African-Americans with political, social, and military significance during the early 20th century in Arkansas.

Due to the need for maintenance that will surely bring more gravestones and burials to light the Forrest City Colored Cemetery is being nominated to the National Register under **Criterion A, Criteria Consideration D.**

Narrative Statement of Significance

By 1874 Forrest City was named county seat. The town was well situated because of the nearby L'Anguille, Little, St. Francis, and Tyronza rivers, which provided transportation for goods. Fertile agricultural land surrounded the ridge. These factors attracted many newcomers in the following decades. In addition to white southern Protestants, African-Americans, white Yankees, Roman Catholics, Eastern European Jews, and Chinese immigrants settled there and pursued many enterprises.

Although growth continued through the late 19th and 20th centuries, sporadic incidents of Jim Crow violence inflicted on African-Americans occurred in Forrest City, notably two documented lynchings in the early 1900s and "the Forrest City Riot" in 1899, which resulted in the violent death of prominent black school board member Americus Neeley. Desegregation of the local schools occurred only in 1964, mostly on the terms of a majority white staff and school board. Forrest City escaped significant damage during the floods of 1927 and 1937 but became overwhelmed by refugees. The entry of the United States into World War II helped the city rebound from the disasters and the Great Depression. Forrest City attracted new economic enterprises and became home to two institutions of higher education – Crowley's Ridge Technical Institute and Eastern Arkansas Community College. The economic character of St. Francis County is still driven by agriculture and Forrest City contains half the population of the county despite a great loss of residents countywide.³

Biographies

³ Mike Polston, "Forrest City," *Encyclopedia of Arkansas*, <https://encyclopediaofarkansas.net/entries/forrest-city-st-francis-county-996/>, (03/26/21); Melanie K. Welch, "Forrest City Riot," *Encyclopedia of Arkansas*, <https://encyclopediaofarkansas.net/entries/forrest-city-riot-of-1889-6495/>, (09/22/11); Daniel Arthur Rudd, and Theophilus Bond, "From Slavery to Wealth: The Life of Scott Bond," (Madison AR: The Journal Printing Company, 1917), 74, 236-238.

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Josiah H. Blount, Sr. (B. 1860-D. 1938) was born into slavery in Georgia but relocated to Forrest City during Reconstruction. He pursued higher education and eventually rose to become a state education official for the segregated schools in Texarkana, Hot Springs, Forrest City, and Helena. Blount owned considerable real estate and managed a brickyard in Forrest City from which he derived notable income. In 1920 he presided over the St. Francis County Republican Committee in 1920 and attended the party's state convention that April. Conflict immediately erupted at the assembly over the domineering Lily White faction's refusal to permit their counterparts the "Black and Tans" proportionate representation. The Black and Tans (all

African-American delegates and their very few white allies) disallowed redress exited the venue to immediately convene their *ad hoc* separate convention at the Mosaic Templars Theater. This body nominated Blount as their Republican Party gubernatorial candidate. Despite difficulties Blount, with their support managed to obtain certification as an official candidate and campaigned. He miraculously received over 8% of the ballots cast making him per capita electorally the most successful black gubernatorial candidate to compete in a U.S. election until Virginia's Douglas Wilder's election in 1989.⁴

Blount's large marble monument is still in good condition, despite being separated from its base. The raised lettering of the inscription is still crisp and the sculpted urn atop a Bible draped with a pall are still intact. In addition, the die is carved with a presenting hand holding an open Bible beneath a cascade of roses. Coping of concrete delineates the Blount family plot. This impressive marker should be repaired soon as it is resting on the coping, and there is the possibility of pressure cracks forming.

Wallace L. Purifoy (B. 1869-D. 1949) served as a celebrated public-school administrator in Pine Bluff and his adopted hometown of Forrest City. He also was a leading local Republican and one of only two African-Americans who sat on the state-wide administrative 100-person Republican Central Committee in the late 1910s and 1920. He attempted to broker compromise with the Lily Whites at the convention but left along with his fellow Black and Tans when the LW rejected it. Subsequently Purifoy became chairman of the reformed separate convention at the Mosaic Templars Theater that nominated Blount for governor.

Purifoy came to Forrest City in his youth and pursued an education culminating in his ultimate graduation from Philander Smith College. He worked manual labor jobs to support himself and pay tuition. As a teenager he became a teacher in St. Francis County and gained a respectable proficiency in classroom instruction. He served concurrently as "Deputy County Examiner" and a high school principal, first in Pine Bluff and later Forrest City. He fostered a strong academic regimen for students there to prepare them to make an easy transition to higher education. Purifoy invested heavily in real estate with the growth of Forrest City at the turn of the century, commissioning the construction of many homes. He held positions in the Knights of Pythias, Knights of Tabor, and became the esteemed founder of the United Order of Jugamos, a black

⁴ Green P. Hamilton, "Beacon Lights of the Race," (Memphis: F.H. Clarke & Brothers, 1911), 518-519, 521-524; Grif Stockley, "Ruled By Race," (Fayetteville: University of Arkansas Press, 2009), 120.

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fraternal organization designed to provide death benefit insurance to members and their families.⁵

The Purifoy family plot is enclosed by a metal pipe railing embedded in concrete coping. A large marble obelisk exhibiting the names of Solomon Purifoy and his wife Mary Jane is leaning but is in good condition. The enclosure also contains small round-shouldered upright stones. The grave of Wallace Purifoy and his wife Fanny J. (B.1879-D.1942) is marked with a large marble cross. The gravestone has been broken but could easily be fixed.

Around ten visible markers are official military veteran markers for African-Americans who served in the armed forces during World War I. One of them, Corporal William "Bill" Wise, Jr. (B. 1888-D. 1948) served with the 371st Infantry Regiment which fought in the Battle of the Second Marne and the Meuse Argonne Offensive. Another, Cook James Pullman of 82nd Transportation Corps (B. 1896-D. 1919) died after disembarking from France in a New York City quarantine hospital from complications of the Spanish Influenza.⁶

Almira J. Blount (B. 1881-D. 1917), the wife of Josiah Blount, was born in Holly Springs, Mississippi, and came to live in Madison, St. Francis County, after their marriage in 1907. Before her marriage she attended, graduated, and taught at Rust University in Holly Springs. She resumed her teaching profession in St. Francis County.⁷

Louisiana-born college educated pharmacist, William Rudolph Christophe (B. 1869-D. 1934) owned and operated his own drug store in Newport and later Forrest City.⁸

Rev. Peter G. Fannin (c. 1850-D. 1930) was a former slave turned Baptist minister and barber. Fannin served as a Baptist church pastor in Atlanta during the 1880s and relocated to Forrest City in the 1890s possibly because of a call to minister there.⁹

Thomas J. Waterford (B. 1856-D. 1918) was a Virginia born farmer who came to Crittenden County, Arkansas, sometime before 1870. He established himself in Madison, Arkansas as a successful farmer by the 1890s owning a large holding at least through 1910. His gravestone may exhibit an emblem (very worn) of the United Order of the Jugamos. His date of death

⁵ Clement Richardson, "The National Cyclopaedia of the Colored Race," (Montgomery, AL: National Publishing Company, Inc, 1919), 91.

⁶ New York City Department of Records & Information Services, New York City, New York, New York City Death Certificates, Borough: Richmond, 1919, Cook James Pullman, <http://www.ancestry.com> (Accessed February 17, 2021).

⁷ Hamilton, "Beacon Lights of the Race," 521.

⁸ Frank Lincoln Mather, "Who's Who of the Colored Race: A General Biographical Dictionary of Men and Women of African Descent," Vol. 1, (Chicago, IL: Memento [s.n.], 1915), 65.

⁹ U.S. Census Bureau, Population, 1880, 1920, for Rev. Peter G. Fannin, [database on-line], Ancestry.com, <http://www.ancestry.com> (Accessed February 13, 2021); Veteran's Administration, "Washington D.C., Pension Correspondence and Case Files of Formerly Enslaved People, 1892-1922," Peter G. Fannin, <http://www.ancestry.com>, accessed 05/12/2021).

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coincides with the Spanish Influenza Pandemic. He was the father-in-law of Wallace L. Purifoy.¹⁰

African-Americans came to St. Francis County in growing numbers in the latter decades of the nineteenth century. They contributed heavily to its development working in a variety of trades and affording needed labor, forming businesses, building homes, and developing community-oriented institutions dedicated to the collective welfare of their race such as churches and mutual aid societies. About 20 headstones (and possibly more) exhibit emblems denoting that the

departed individual belonged to these mutual aid fraternal orders that provided life and/or burial insurance for incremental dues they paid. The black mutual aid organizations found on these graves include the Freemasons, the Supreme Royal Circle of Friends, Knights and Daughters of Tabor, Knights of Pythias, Mosaic Templars of America, and possibly the United Order of Jugamos (founded in Forrest City). Furthermore Josiah H. Blount held the distinction as a ranking 33rd Degree Prince Hall Freemason while Wallace L. Purifoy served as an executive officer of Arkansas's grand chapter of the black Knights of Pythias and the Knights of Tabor, as well as the United Order of Jugamos, which he founded.¹¹

As census records affirm, local African-Americans from all walks of life are interred at Forrest City Colored Cemetery. All of them endured hardship in their lives as the result of institutional racial prejudice. In the Jim Crow era certain African-Americans, according to white society and the prevailing paternalistic ethos of Booker T. Washington, received distinction as outstanding elite, often labeled "race leaders."

Political participation by African-Americans in Arkansas nominally rose as soon as 1865 with the advent of State Colored Men's Conventions. By 1868 there were approximately five dozen black delegates in the state. In the 1870s African-Americans were being appointed to important political positions. Contraband camps during the Civil War eventually brought about the urbanization of blacks in Arkansas and spawned African-American institutions, affording a new level of social and cultural progress. Black populations increased and more were achieving land ownership.

These factors enabled African-Americans to rise in social and economic status and take their place in leadership roles. These individuals earned this classification because of their economic/professional achievement or level of education, and public acceptance within the contemporary Jim Crow social order. Often this middle-class elite, following the ideals of Washington, took initiative to organize or underwrite ventures for the collective welfare of their race. In addition, the black population of the state were able to separate their identities from the white population through organization of their own neighborhoods, businesses, house of worship and cemeteries. The location of earlier African-American cemeteries in Forrest City prior to

¹⁰ U.S. Census Bureau, Population, 1900, 1910, Madison Township, St. Francis County, AR, for Thomas J. Waterford, ancestry.com, <http://www.ancestry.com> (Accessed February 17, 2021). (The 1910 U.S. Federal Census places Waterford's birthplace as Arkansas, rather than Virginia. His wife, Nannie (Nanny) and son Wiley (Willie) are both cited on the 1900 census, which states he was born in Virginia and their ages correspond).

¹¹ Richardson, "The National Cyclopedia," 91.

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1892 remains unclear. The creation of this cemetery perceivably addressed a need; its very name, "Forrest City Colored Cemetery" distinguishes its adherence to the prevailing racial apartheid (either legal or customary) of the period it was created and conventionally used.¹²

Statement of Significance

The death dates within the cemetery provide a timeline of pivotal moments in the lives of African-Americans in the city. Just a few decades after the end of the Civil War the site began being used, which makes it highly likely that many of the interred were former slaves. During the Reconstruction era the organized movement of black participation in politics and free society enabled many African-Americans to play a part in the economic and social life of Forrest City. This is reflected in the large number of professionally carved, expensive and ornate gravestones. The cemetery became forgotten, but the gravestones remain to continue the story of the black population of Forrest City and with some recognition of its worth, it can again become an important site in the state and county.

The Forrest City Colored Cemetery (Purifoy Cemetery) is being nominated to the National Register under **Criterion A, Criteria Consideration D** with local significance as a burying ground for the African-American population of Forrest City.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Ancestry.com. www.ancestry.com.

Clancy, Sean. "A Buried Past: Overgrown Cemetery Holds Little Known History of Once Prominent Black Arkansans. Arkansas Democrat-Gazette. (January 25, 2021).
<https://www.arkansasonline.com/news/2021/jan/25/a-buried-past/?features-style>.

Hamilton, Green Polonius. "Beacon Lights of the Race." Memphis: F.H. Clarke & Brothers, 1911.

Lovett, Bobby. "African Americans, Civil War, and Aftermath in Arkansas." *The Arkansas Historical Quarterly*. Vol. 54, No. 3. (Autumn 1995).

Mather, Frank Lincoln. "Who's Who of the Colored Race: A General Biographical Dictionary of Men and Women of African Descent." Vol. 1. Chicago, IL: Memento [s.n.], 1915.

¹² Bobby Lovett, "African Americans, Civil War, and Aftermath in Arkansas," *The Arkansas Historical Quarterly*, No. 54, Vol. 4, (Autumn 1995), 331, 333, 341, 355.

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New York City Department of Records & Information Services. New York City Death Certificates. Richmond. 1919. For Cook James Pullman. <http://www.ancestry.com>.

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Stockley, Grif. "Ruled by Race." Fayetteville, AR: University of Arkansas Press, 2009.

U.S. Census Bureau. Population Density, 1880. Madison Township, St. Francis County, AR. Prepared by ancestry.com, www.ancestry.com.

_____. 1900

_____. 1910

_____. 1920

Veteran's Administration. "Washington D.C., Pension Correspondence and Case File of Formerly Enslaved People, 1892-1922. Peter G. Fannin. <http://www.ancestry.com>.

Welch, Melanie. "Forrest City Riot." *Encyclopedia of Arkansas*.
<https://encyclopediaofarkansas.net/entries/forrest-city-riot-of-1889-6495/>.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

____ previously listed in the National Register

____ previously determined eligible by the National Register

____ designated a National Historic Landmark

____ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

____ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

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Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property approximately 1

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 4. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. Zone: 15 | Easting: 703295 | Northing: 3876360 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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Verbal Boundary Description

The boundaries of the property are not precisely distinct, having lost its pre-established markers. It would be possible to delineate them with a properly conducted in-person historical site survey by a qualified professional. A rough delineation of the boundaries: Currently the site is pie-shaped bounded on the east by SFCR 702/Old Madison Road; 838 SFCR 702 on the south; Union Pacific railroad track on the west; a private home on the north.

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes all the gravestones, borders and plantings that are currently known to have been part of the historic Forrest City Colored Cemetery.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Drew Ulrich, Curator Delta Cultural Center edited by Holly Hope Special Projects Historian, AHPP
organization: Arkansas Historic Preservation Program
street & number: 1100 North Street
city or town: Little Rock state: AR zip
code: 72201
e-mail holly.hope@arkansas.gov
telephone: 501 324-9148
date: 08/06/21

Additional Documentation

Photographs

Photo Log

Name of Property:	Forrest City Colored Cemetery
City or Vicinity:	Forrest City
County:	St. Francis County State: AR
Photographer:	Ralph Wilcox
Date photo taken:	12/2021

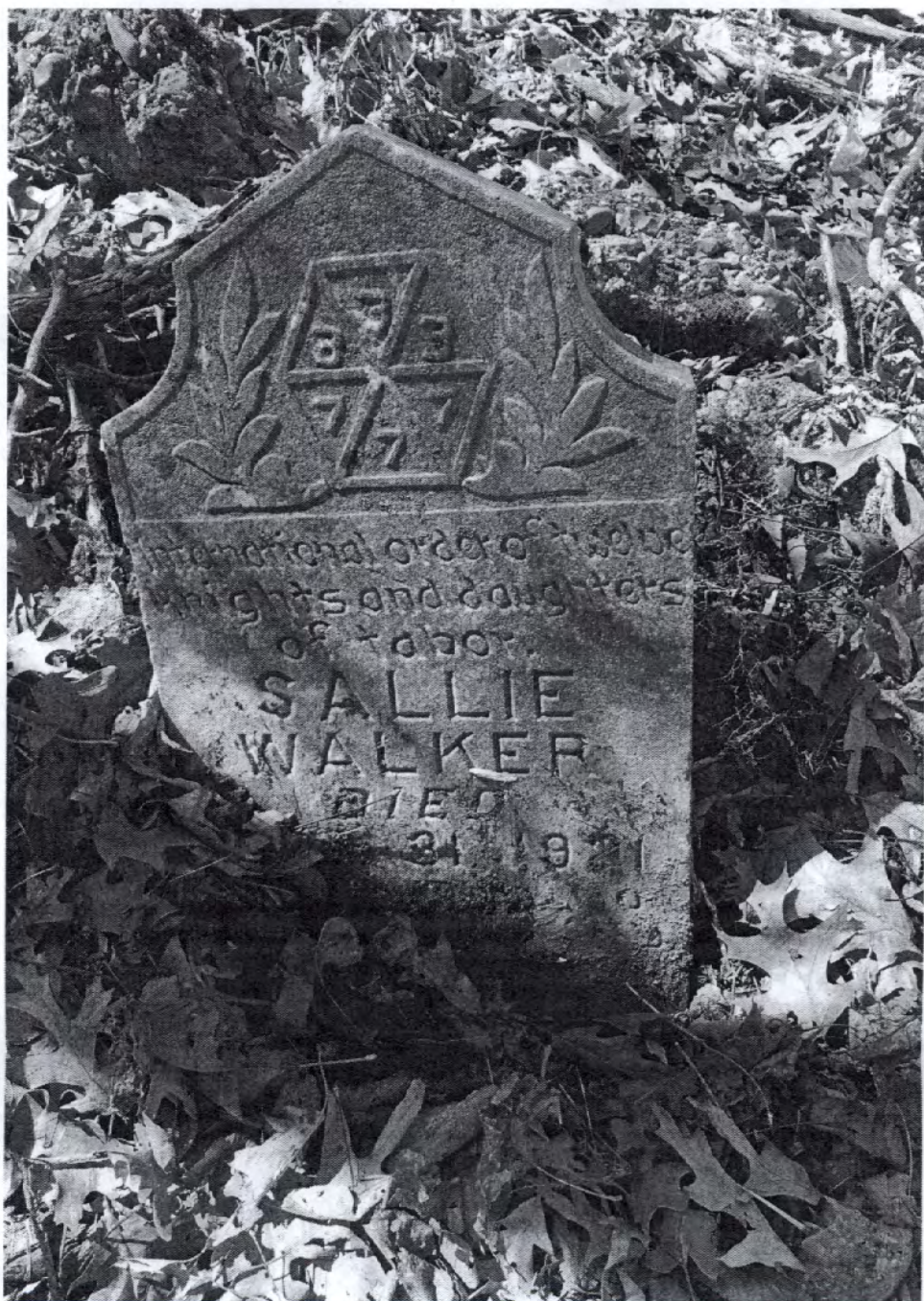
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- 1 of 10: Stewart Iron Works gate, looking east
- 2 of 10: View of cemetery, looking west
- 3 of 10: Josiah Blount gravestone, looking south
- 4 of 10: Williams family plot, looking west
- 5 of 10: Wallace and Fanny Purifoy gravestone, looking west
- 6 of 10: Solomon Purifoy gravestone, looking east
- 7 of 10: View of cemetery, looking east
- 8 of 10: Reverend A. Summerville gravestone, looking west
- 9 of 10: Concrete plot coping, looking north
- 10 of 10: Duncan Taylor funeral home marker, looking east

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

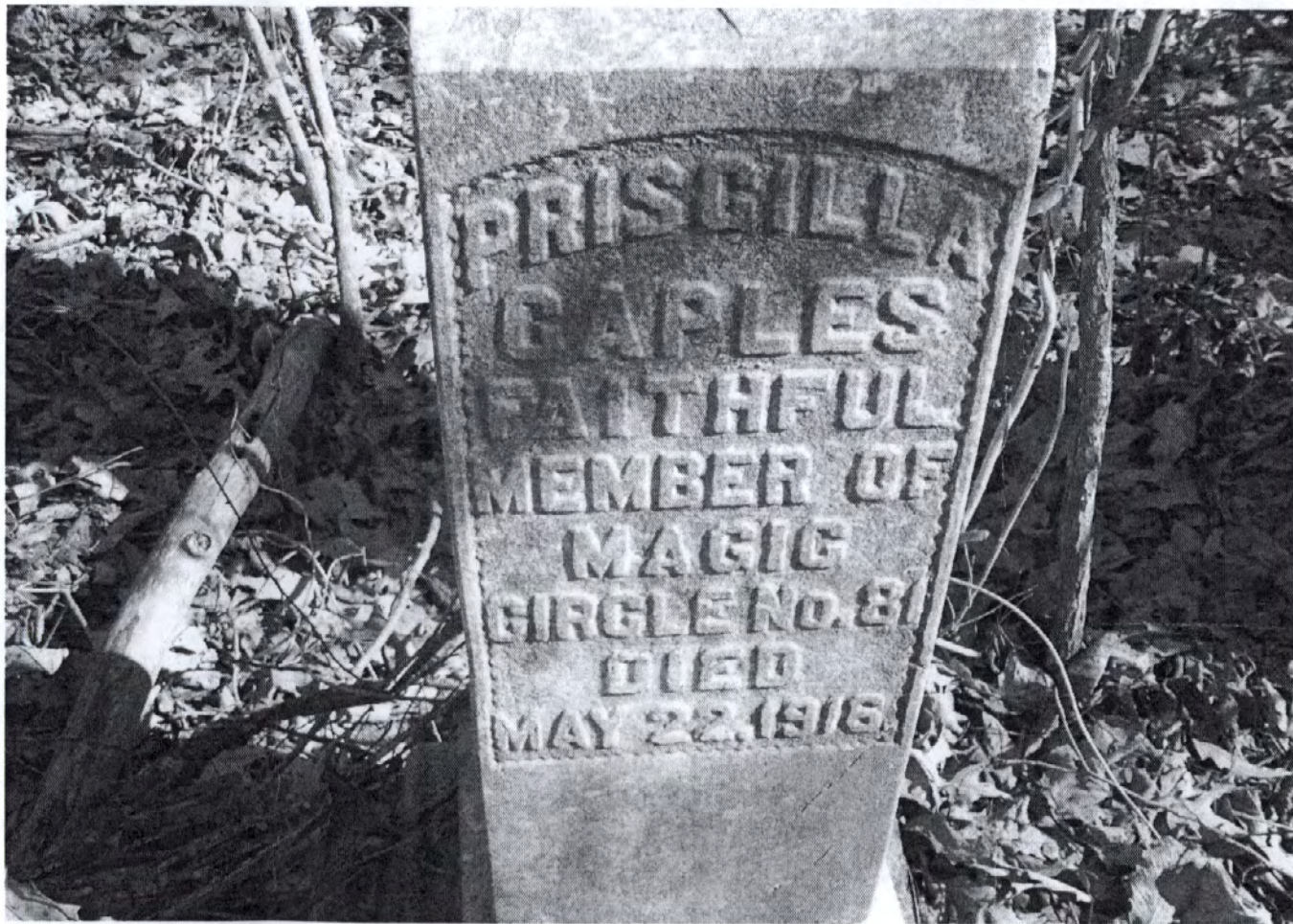


International Order of the Sons
and Daughters
of Labor

SALLIE
WALKER

DIED

31 1911



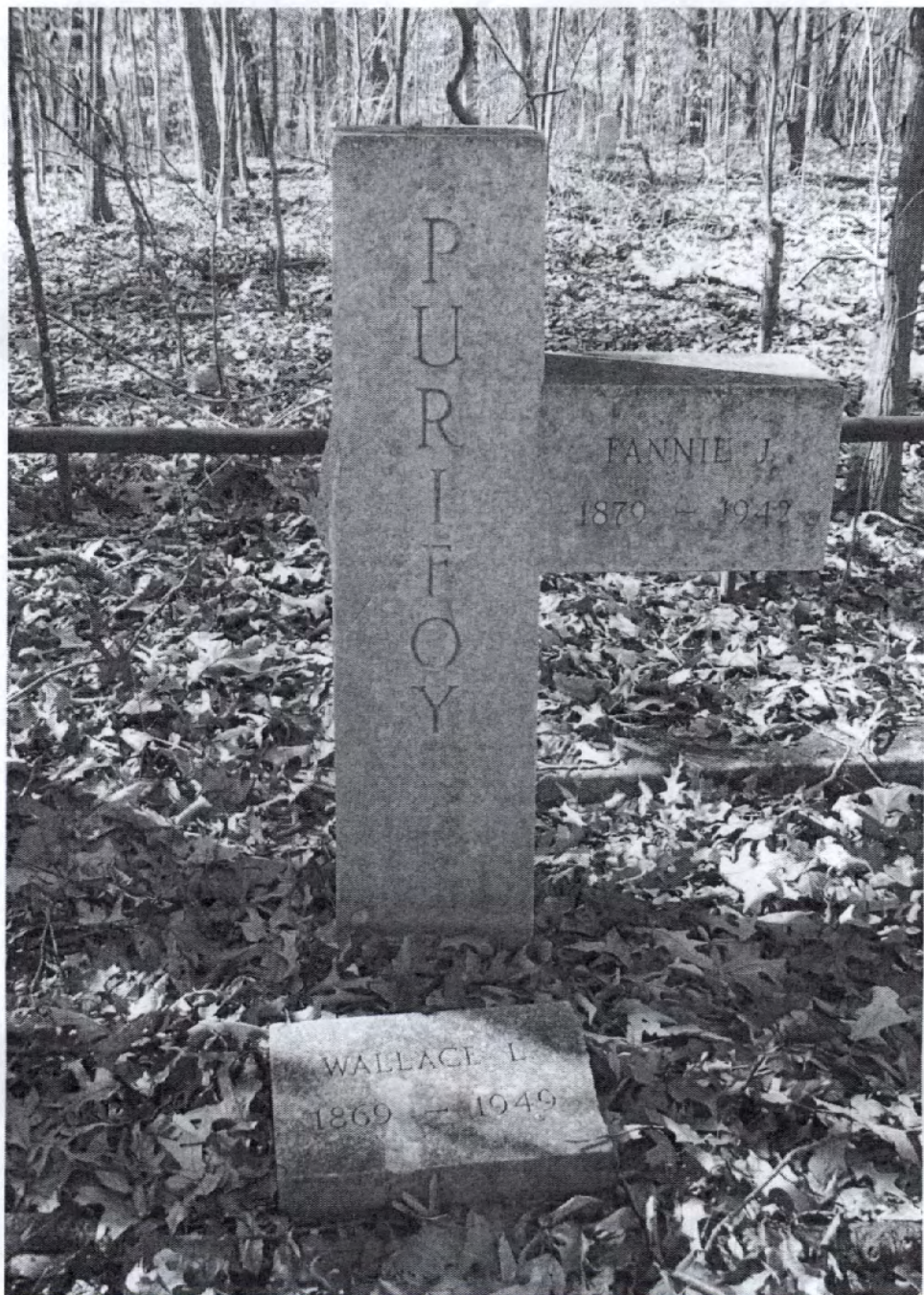
PRISCILLA
CHARLES
FAITHFUL
MEMBER OF
MAGIC
CIRGLE NO. 8
DIED
MAY 22, 1916











P
U
R
I
F
O
Y

FANNIE J.

1879 - 1942

WALLACE L.

1869 - 1949

BERNARD

OCT. 1892. AGRICULTURE

